

AIT 0133 PUS

**OVER THE AIR USER ZONE ASSIGNMENT
FOR WIRELESS TELEPHONY SYSTEMS**

**Theodore J. Myers
Patrick J. Walsh**

Technical Field

The present invention relates to wireless communication systems and, in particular, to a system 5 and method for over-the-air user zone assignments for wireless telephone systems.

Background of the Invention

Wireless communication networks which 10 provide mobile telephone and other related services to customers across a broad frequency spectrum are well known. One example of a cellular telephone network having radio transmissions in the microwave band of between approximately 800 MHz and 2.2 GHz is 15 shown in Figure 1. The prior art cellular telephone network of Figure 1 includes a mobile telephone switching center (MSC) 10 and a plurality of cell site transceivers 12A through 12C. The cellular transceivers transmit radio signals to and receive 20 radio signals from one or more mobile units 14 that move about a cellular service area 16. A mobile unit 14 can be a wireless voice telephone or data receiver that can be permanently installed at a fixed location within a vehicle, or portably carried by a person. 25 Each cellular transceiver 12 is able to broadcast and receive the radio signals within a geographic area 18, referred to as the cell site coverage area.

Together the areas 18 comprise the entire cellular service area 16.

Telephone calls to a mobile unit 14 can originate from another mobile unit or a land-based 5 telephone via the public switched telephone network (PSTN) 20. This is accomplished by receiving a call request at the MSC 10. In turn, the MSC 10 instructs the central call processor 22 to begin call processing. The central call processor 22 transmits 10 the signal to each of the cellular transceivers 12, causing the transceivers to transmit a page signal to the mobile unit 14.

The cellular service area 16 within which the mobile unit 14 can operate is referred to as the 15 home area. For billing purposes, a mobile unit 14 is typically associated with a defined home area 16. Within the home area 16, calls and/or data can be placed to or received from the mobile unit 14 for a predetermined fee arrangement with the communication 20 service provider. For areas outside of the home area 16 where cellular transceivers are present, voice and/or data transmissions are still possible to the mobile unit, however, additional fees are typically 25 associated with such transmissions. These are commonly referred to as "roaming" charges or out-of-network fees.

There are several drawbacks associated with having predefined home areas. For example, a user may live in a border region served by two adjacent carriers. In such case, approximately half of the 5 user's telephone transmissions may occur within one zone and half may occur in the other area, resulting in "roaming" charges for half of the user's telephone calls. To remedy this, the user may contract for services within both adjacent areas, however this may 10 necessitate having two mobile units for a single user and, possibly, two service provider contracts. It would therefore be preferable if a user could define its own desired user area.

15 In addition, there are many areas 18 within mobile communication networks with under-utilized transmission bandwidth. Presently, there is no known method of dynamically making this bandwidth available to potential mobile communications users. To take 20 advantage of the available bandwidth throughout a mobile communications network, it would, therefore, be desirable to offer such geographically defined regions to potential users of such services.

Alternatively, it would be desirable to 25 allow users to request access to a mobile communications network at a location remote from their own user area. For example, while traveling, a businessperson could request mobile communication

services in the city or region of travel. In response, the provider of the mobile communication services could offer the user geographic zone and pricing information to make use of available 5 communication services. If more than one service provider was in the region, competing bids for such services could be provided. Thus, a service provider with more available bandwidth in the user requested region could likely provide a lower bid for the 10 services desired. One advantage to such a system is that the user has flexibility in defining the desired user zone. Another advantage is that service providers can maximize network utilization and create additional revenue.

15 The present invention overcomes the drawbacks associated with present wireless communication systems by providing a method and system for user-defined user zones.

Brief Description of the Drawings

20 The foregoing aspects and advantages of the invention will become more readily appreciated with reference to the following detailed description when viewed in conjunction with the accompanying drawings 25 wherein:

FIGURE 1 is a diagram of a cellular telephone system according to the prior art.

FIGURE 2 is a diagram of a user-defined zone assignment in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

FIGURE 3 is another diagram of the user zone assignment according to Figure 2.

5 FIGURE 4 is one embodiment of a user terminal for use in accordance with the present invention.

FIGURE 5 is a flow diagram representing an exchange between a mobile unit and service provider in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment(s)

15 Figure 2 is a diagram of an embodiment of an over-the-air user zone assignment in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. The system as shown in Figure 2 allows a user terminal 24 to define a user zone of any shape in areas where the 20 user terminal 24 may be roaming. The user zone is defined as follows: A user terminal 24 begins with location information for its current position which is either provided by the network controller such as mobile switching center 30 or determined by a global 25 positioning system (GPS) as described below with reference to Figure 4. The position information can be latitude and longitude information, but is

preferably presented with reference to a map indicating the present location of the user terminal 24.

Given the current position information, the 5 user terminal 24 communicates vector information to the MSC 30 over the air specifying an angle and magnitude from the current user terminal position. These vectors represent points in two-dimensional space with angles referenced to the direction north, 10 like points on a compass. The magnitude represents the distance from the user's current location along the angle in units of, for example, meters. Thus, in Figure 2, vector A represents 35 degrees from north and 100 meters from the user terminal 24. Vector B 15 represents 90 degrees from north and 120 meters from the user terminal 24. Vector C represents 180 degrees from north and 100 meters from the user terminal 24. Vector D represents 270 degrees and 150 meters from the user terminal 24. Vector E 20 represents 300 degrees from north and 140 meters from the user terminal 24.

This vector information is then transmitted to the network controller such as the MSC 30 which processes the vector information to connect the 25 points A, B, C, D, and E together, using line segments, thereby defining a geographical area for the temporary user zone. These points and space can represent any geometric shape.

Figure 3 represents the user zone 40 as defined by the vector information given from Figure 2. Given this defined user zone 40, the user terminal 24 could transmit and receive communications 5 anywhere within the geographical boundaries of the user zone 40 without incurring roaming or out-of-network charges.

Figure 4 shows one embodiment of the user terminal 24 for defining the asymmetrical user zone 10 of Figure 3. The user terminal 24 is a telephone or wireless data device that has an integrated graphical user interface 41 to create user defined zones of service operation in real-time in connection with a wireless communication network. The current position 15 of the user is shown on the graphical user interface 41 by a "you are here" (YAH) indicator 42. The position of the user terminal 24 is known because the user terminal 24 includes a GPS receiver 43.

GPS is widely used in mobile vehicles and 20 portable user terminals to provide accurate location identification in terms of geographical coordinates. GPS data is transmitted by a network of GPS satellites orbiting the earth to provide real-time, continuous location information to the GPS receiver 25 43 contained within the user terminal 24. Alternatively, location information can be determined by the wireless service provider by known

triangulation methods to determine the location of the user terminal within the wireless communications network.

Using the graphical user interface 41, the 5 user defines a desired area of operation to subscribe to service options or features for a temporary duration. The graphical user interface 41 provides a map with a grid overlay or a grid interface to the user. The user selects the distance scale as 10 described above to define the available area of interest. Preferably the map includes street and landmark information of the present location. The grid presentation provides landmark information of the location including significant buildings 44, 15 hotels 46, conference centers 48, restaurants 50, or the like. Using the stylist 52, the user may select the points to be associated with the desired user's zone. For example, the user may select a simple radius of service from the present location 42 defining a circle of service with a radius for the 20 user zone. Alternatively, or in addition, the user may define points on the map creating a polygon service area like that shown in Figure 3. This information is then communicated to the MSC wherein 25 the service provider combines the desired points with line segments to define an enclosed user zone. Of course, a track-ball, touch screen, light pen, mouse, keypad or other pointing devices could be used in

place of the pointing stylus to provide the input means.

Rather than incorporating a GPS receiver into the user terminal 24, a map can also be
5 downloaded to the user terminal 24 from the communication service provider. This allows the user to define a desired radius of service, or select points to define vectors to define a desired user zone. This has an additional benefit because the
10 defined user zone need not be referenced from the present location of the user terminal 24.

The described method of over-the-air user zone assignment allows the user to reserve system capacity and to subscribe to features from the
15 wireless service provider for the duration of the temporary user defined zone. Typically, however, a user would define a temporary user zone when operating outside of their normal service areas.

20 The present user zone assignment method also allows multiple wireless service providers to compete for the desired temporary user zone. In such a case, the user defines a desired zone of interest as described above with reference to Figure 4, and
25 transmits the desired user zone and communication service options to all of the wireless service providers in the transmission area. The wireless service providers, in turn, transmit a response to

the user terminal 24. It is contemplated that service providers with available network resources could likely provide a more competitive quote than over-burdened service providers in the area. This 5 has the obvious benefit of reducing the cost to the users and providing incremental service fees to service providers with available network resources.

Figure 5 shows a flow diagram representing 10 a communication exchange between a mobile station (MS) or handset 100 and a potential service provider via a base transceiver station (BTS) 102. The left side of the diagram illustrates the MS and BTS exchange, and the right side illustrates the user 15 actions or information.

In operation, the MS 100 establishes a communication link with the BTS 102 upon entering a potential user zone as shown at 104. The user then 20 requests to define a user zone over the control channel 106. A response is communicated by the service provider to the user indicating available methods of user zone definition such as described above 108, 110. For example, the user can request a 25 grid map with vectors or a GUI interface with distance scale 112, 114. The requested information is then downloaded 116 and received and displayed by the MS 118. The user then defines a user zone as described above, as well as the desired service type

and duration 120, 122. In response, the service provider proposes a contract 124, 126, which is either accepted, rejected, or modified by the user 128, 130.

5

The service set available to the user can be administered via Wireless Intelligent Networks, Advanced Intelligent Networks, Advanced Intelligent Networks, Virtual Private Networking or other such techniques as accorded by the service providers.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there has been brought to the art a new and improved wireless communication system which has advantages 15 over present mobile communication systems. While the invention has been described in connection with one or more embodiments, it will be understood that the invention is not limited to those embodiments. On the contrary, the invention covers all alternatives, 20 modifications and equivalents, as may be included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.